

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
R. H. JOHNSON, EDITOR.
RICHMOND, SEPT. 3, 1852.
FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852.
GENERAL WINFIELD S OTT
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. A. GRAHAM, OF N.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOSHUA F. BELL,
OF BOYLE.
WILLIAM PRESTON,
OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st District—LUCIEN ANDERSON, of Graves.
2d District—JOHN S. McFARLAND, of Davies.
3d District—JOHN G. ROGERS, of Barren.
4th District—THO. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.
5th District—JOHN L. HILL, of Hardin.
6th District—CURTIS F. BURMAN, of Madison.
7th District—JOHN RODMAN, of Oldham.
8th District—T. F. MARSHALL, of Woodford.
9th District—LEANDER M. COX, of Fleming.
10th District—THOS. B. STANFORD, of Mason.
MAJ. R. RUNYON, Elector for Madison County.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!
The fire of enthusiasm which should characterize the great leading party of the nation has been kindled into a blaze in all parts of this broad Union and the watch-word is **SCOTT & GRAHAM.**

The latest political intelligence from the various portions of this Congressional District is of the most flattering and cheering character. We last week gave an account of the large, enthusiastic and interesting meeting at Estill Springs. Before and since which time our talented and worthy district Elector has not been idle. He has been doing his whole duty in the performance of his arduous task. We understand that those who were present that Maj. BURMAN has addressed, with the greatest success, large and enthusiastic audiences in Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox and Whitley, and in all of those counties the whigs were thoroughly aroused to the importance of the great contest of November next, and scores who have heretofore acted in concert with the Democratic party, avowed and declared publicly their intention to vote for Scott and Graham. In the county of Whitley particularly the noble cause is onward and upward. And notwithstanding the fact, that in the late election for Appellate Judge, Simpson was beaten by Farrow 235 votes, from what can be learned from those that know, we do not hesitate to say that Scott's majority over Pierce, will exceed beyond a doubt, 500 votes. A prominent and influential leader of the Democratic party after hearing Maj. B., expressed publicly his determination to go and use his influence for the gallant old hero of Chippewa and Mexico. We now call upon all those interested, and there is not a man but what is, to keep the ball rolling. It is the intention of our Elector to visit and canvass the whole district, and we bespeak for him the attention of the people wherever he may go. He is speaking in behalf of the people's candidate Winfield Scott. Although the candidate is no new man, yet it is necessary that his history be more generally known. Reader, bear in mind that he is not brought forward because of his military title. His civic services entitle him to a prominent position among men. As a pacificator his character shines as brilliantly as the glory and renown he has won in many a hard fought battle. His diplomatic operations—management of Indian removals and negotiation of peace with Mexico are evidences of great ability and connect his name prominently with civil as well as military history. He is second to none either as a speaker or writer. It is a nonsensical notion advanced by some that none but politicians and demagogues can administer the government. No man dare doubt his political integrity, for no man ever occupied as high positions for so long a time. He has been the choice of a large majority of the people of some parts of the Union for over twenty years, consequently, he will receive a hearty, admiring, triumphant and enthusiastic support.

Call attention to the advertisement of Mr. I. HURCHISON. He has now on hand one of the most superb and complete stocks of Groceries ever brought to this place, which enables him to offer superior inducements to purchasers. Persons who have dealt with him extensively, speak of him as an accommodating gentleman, and an honorable and upright dealer. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call as his terms are the most reasonable. He sells at Wholesale or Retail and is at all times happy to see customers.

We understand from a gentleman from Garrard County, that the authorities of the county have taken up and lodged in jail four of the Evans and a Mr. May of the Evans party, to await their trial for murder at the next term of the court, and that a writ of Habeas corpus was tried before Judge Leitch and bail refused them. We also learn from the same source that three of the Hill party are also in custody and undergoing awaiting trial.

We are glad to hear that the law and order people of Garrard have taken steps to bring to justice those persons who have been sitting the law at defiance in that county for months.

Prepare for the Contest.

The present is the time for action. With our gallant leader there is no such thing as defeat. Winfield Scott has always proved himself invincible—he has never been pierced—fainted. All that is necessary in the present contest, is to organize and make a vigorous and united charge, and the languid, small, dispirited squad under the control of the valiant, obscure New Hampshire General will be dispelled like dew before the morning sun. In order to effectually accomplish this praise-worthy and laudable object circulate the papers. Look at our terms on first page. Taken in clubs the Messenger comes at a trifling price. Friends of the cause which we so fondly cherish and promulgate—friends of the party—friends of our country's best interest we call confidently upon you to be up and doing—take the papers. Falsehoods of the most malignant kind—misrepresentations gross and contemptible are hurled with impunity against your wise, gallant and war-scarred leader to blight his hard earned reputation. These villainous and corrupt charges cannot be refuted in any way so effectually, as by circulating sound whig documents and truths. Then at once wake up and get your neighbors roused and send them along. It will not do to rest supinely because victory appears certain. We severely felt the effects of such action in '44, and received a salutary lesson. Then we say at once organize. No cause however noble and good can triumph without it. Local meetings should be gotten up, that the views of all may be properly understood, ever bearing in mind, "United we stand, divided we fall." Public discussions are beneficial, and in this there is nothing to fear. Compare the character, life, services, qualifications and claims of Gen. Winfield Scott, with that of New Hampshire Pierce and a grateful people will give "honor to whom honor is due." Every man has influence, let it be exerted properly and there is nothing to fear.

Now is the proper time for action, a more glorious opportunity never presented itself. Our opponents feel and know that defeat, the most signal, awaits them—that the nomination of Cherubusco was the death knell to all their glittering prospects and ardent hopes, they know him to be a man who is a stranger to defeat—a man whose noble and daring deeds have won a firm and unshaken hold upon the affections of the people. Deception, falsehood, intrigue and fraud have been and are still unscrupulously resorted to, but in spite of all nefarious designs, we see the old hero day by day rising in his matchless worth and dignity, his generous acts giving the lie to all calumnies, and when the honest yeomanry of the land go to the ballot box, we shall see him triumph with as much honor and glory as he has ever triumphed over the enemies of our country on the battle field.

Hon. JOHN A. MOORE and Maj. RICHARD RUNYON, will make speeches in behalf of the People's candidate, WINFIELD SCOTT, at the Mallory Springs, on Saturday, the 11th inst. We would advise all who can to be present on that occasion, as the meeting cannot be otherwise than an interesting and enthusiastic one. The reputation of the speakers is sufficient guaranty that their part will be nobly performed, and that the people will be amply rewarded for being present on that occasion. Success say we, to the glorious cause and the election of Winfield Scott.

FALL HATS.—The most beautiful and exquisite of all fashionable Hats have just been received by Mr. ANTHONY GRANT. These hats are made to order, and for durability and excellence cannot be surpassed anywhere. They are warranted to fit and shine and glisten like diamonds in the noonday sun. Mr. Grant is one of the most accomplished little fellows in the world, for he says it is no trouble to show Hats—he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere and warrant satisfaction. Call and see. Read advertisement.

A POEM, by Mary, was received too late for insertion this week, but will appear next. Favor us again with your effusions when it is convenient Miss MARY. We should be pleased if sufficient emulation could be gotten up among the Ladies to enable us to favor our readers with some thing from their pens every week. What say you ladies?

Whig Meeting.
In compliance with a resolution passed at the Mass Meeting held at Estill Springs, recommending the formation of Scott Clubs, not only in the District, but counties and precincts, the Whigs of Madison are requested to meet at the Court House, at Richmond, on Monday next, in order to take preliminary steps for the more thorough organization of the party and for the purpose of forming a Scott Club. A general attendance is requested.

See advertisement of Dr. Freeman's Fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow dock and wild cherry. We have heard this medicine highly spoken of as making some wonderful cures of disease, to which the human frame is heir to. Call at Dr. New's and buy a bottle.

Artist's Union of Cincinnati.

This institution is established in the city of Cincinnati for the promotion of the tastes for the fine Arts, and the encouragement of the great body of Artists residing in the Western States. The annual subscription of membership is five dollars, and the money arising from such subscriptions is appropriated to the production of two magnificent engravings in the highest style of art, of which every member receives one copy of each; and to the production of American works of Art and valuable national publications, illustrating the history and scenery of the United States. These works will be distributed by lot among all the subscribers on the first day of January in each year. Subscribers for 1852 will receive a copy of each of the engravings issued by the institution, viz: "In a Quandary," from a painting by Bingham, and "Education of Nature," a fine steel engraving one of the most pleasing pictures ever distributed by an Art Union. In place of these members can if they choose, receive the two engravings of last year, viz: Mounts celebrated picture of "Catching Rabbits," and a beautiful print of "Washington," after Stuart's celebrated Portrait.

A full equivalent is guaranteed to members for their subscription, and a chance to draw a fine painting besides.

Persons desirous of subscribing can do so by calling on Dr. James E. Baker, who is the Honorary Secretary of the Institution for this place.

The above paintings are richly framed at the expense of the institution.

From New Mexico.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on Wednesday.

We have had but little news this month, with the exception of a sort of treaty, made by Col. Sumner, on the 1st of July, with the Jicarilla Apaches, at Santa Fe, and one with "Mangus Colorado's" band at Accompa, in which the Indian Agents were laid on the shelf, and the Col. became the great pacificator. At the talk at Accompa, but few of the Indians came in, although a large band was in the neighborhood; and the treaty was made with Mangus, who says his will and word is law to his people.

A row had occurred at Santa Fe between the Mexicans and some of the U. S. soldiers. Then the mere fact of the row, we have no particulars.

Mrs. GEN. WORTH.—On Wednesday the U. S. Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the House, granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Worth. There seems to be a want of generous feeling towards this lady among some of our Congressmen that is really astonishing. While wrangling about the reputation of living Generals, they appear to have altogether lost sight of the merits of the dead.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—It is announced in a late French paper and confirmed by private advices received at New York, that Prince Napoleon, son of Marshal Jerome, has been nominated Minister to the United States in place of M. Sartiges. It is to be remembered that M. Pierre Bonaparte, his cousin, had already been designed for a mission to the same country.

Mass Meeting.

The Whigs of Rockcastle and adjoining counties, will bear in mind the Whig Mass Meeting which is to come off at Mereson's Cross Roads on the 14th inst. Several distinguished speakers are expected on that occasion. The following letter has just been received from Laurel County:

London, Ky., Aug. 27, 1852.
EDS. MESSENGER.—In response to a proposition on the part of the Whigs of Rockcastle, to the Whigs of Laurel, to hold a Mass Meeting at Mereson's cross Roads on the 14th of September, to celebrate the triumphant entry of the American Army into the city of Mexico, the Whigs of Laurel accept the proposition of the Whigs of Rockcastle and agree to contribute their share of the expense of said grand jubilee, and unite in a general invitation to the voters of the 6th Congressional district upon the occasion.

LAUREL.
The steamer Pommeau, from California via San Juan, arrived with San Francisco dates to the 31st ult., and San Juan 20th. Her news was anticipated.

It is said that 2000 Indians are holding a council at the head waters of San Joaquin, with the view of inviting war with the whites. A military force had been ordered to the neighborhood.

It is again stated from Washington, that the Hon. James G. Brooks, member of Congress from New York city, and editor of the New York Express, has been appointed Postmaster General.

A telegraphic dispatch from New York, of the 27th ult., says: "The Express, of to-day, says they have seen a letter, from good authority, stating that the fisheries question is settled, and that the documents are on the Asia."

GRAPES.—We were presented, this week, by our friend CAPT. JOHN BOURNE, with a large quantity of the most delicious and beautiful specimens of grapes, we ever saw. They grew on vines only a little over one year old and are unsurpassed. Will the Capt. accept our warmest thanks for this manifestation of regard?

For the Weekly Messenger.

GRAND WHIG MEETING.

TEXAS, Aug. 28, 1852.
In obedience to previous notice, a barbecue was given in Texas, Madison county, on the 25th ult., to which congregated a great number of people, both ladies and gentlemen from different counties. And as it was given in honor of that old veteran WINFIELD SCOTT, the whole military corps of the country was present—some one hundred and fifty cavalry, under the command of Maj. Wallace, and some two or three hundred infantry commanded by Maj. Searey, all under the command of Col. Warren Evans. It was a glorious day; the fine and appropriate uniforms of all the officers, the manner the whole meeting was conducted, reflected credit on officers and men.

After several hours drill in a large and beautiful pasture, the troops on horses dismounted and with the others, the ladies front, numbering several hundred, formed a procession to an adjoining pasture, and partook of the fine barbecued mutton, roast &c., which had been prepared, after which the meeting was called to order by Mr. John Niblack, and organized by calling Hiram Douthitt to the chair, Messrs. C. K. Moore and Abner Hall were made Vice Presidents, and Dr. Chase and Sam. Garrison appointed Secretaries. Col. J. Speed Smith was then called upon, and addressed the meeting at length upon the politics of the day. He showed beyond a doubt that the Whig party was the great conservative party of the Union—and that it was the duty of all whigs to rally to the cause and bring as many converted Democrats as possible. He spoke in his usual forcible and eloquent style of the services of Gen. Scott, and urged his claims upon the people. Col. Smith has, and will continue to do much good for the whig cause in this district—from his experience in political matters, and his acquaintance with Gen. Scott, he is always listened to with interest and pleasure.

Maj. G. Clay Smith was then called upon to address the meeting upon the subject of Education. He was listened to with interest by all. Having been engaged in the cause of Education for several years he is perfectly familiar with its laws, and proceedings in Kentucky. He spoke of the necessity of the general intelligence of the people, as affecting in a great degree our political, and religious institutions, and concluded with very handsome eulogies upon Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, and others for their devoted services to their country, and insisted that it was the duty of every American citizen to support Gen. Scott for the Presidency. The meeting then closed. Every thing having gone off in the best manner and perfect satisfaction of all.

HIRAM DOUTHITT, Pres.
SAM. GARRISON, Secs.
CHAS. CHASE.

Later from Mexico.

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 31st ult., inclusive.

The insurgent Rebelled seems to give the authorities much trouble. It is said he has defeated Col. Echagay and his troops, but this is doubted. A considerable Mexican force is in hot pursuit of the rebel.

A number of respectable citizens of Mazatlan have been mulcted in heavy fines as a punishment for the revolutionary movements which occurred some weeks ago in that city.

One Pierre Lafont, a French artisan, living at Orizaba, having wedded a French woman, has been tried and condemned to four years imprisonment, for having been married by the French consul at Vera Cruz, instead of by a Catholic priest. The Trait D'Union has a very long article on the subject, written in a style of great indignation.

A proclamation has taken place at Guadalupe. It does not seem to be a very formidable affair.

The government has advertised for sealed proposals for opening the Tehuantepec route. No proposal is to be received after the 15th of August.

The Indians have committed new depredations in the State of Zacatecas—murdering and robbing the defenceless inhabitants. The papers teem with horrible details of these excesses.

The project of establishing a French colony in Sonora appears to have completely failed.

Crimes of all kinds are rife in the capital. The most brutal assassinations are not unfrequent. The diligence between Mexico and various points in the interior is regularly stopped and plundered. In one instance the robbers said openly that they were Mexican officers, and compelled to steal, as they were never paid by the Government.—N. O. Pic., Aug. 14.

WHAT ARE THE WHIGS FIGHTING FOR? We came across the above in an exchange. It is so easy to satisfy the querist that we cannot refrain from doing so. Perhaps it will reform him.—There's much truth in the line, "While the lamp holds' out to burn," &c.—Well, sir the whigs are fighting for the man who has been fighting for his country for more than forty years—for river improvements—for harbor improvements—for railroad improvements—for American industry—for the development of the resources of the country—for the elevation of our people, socially, intellectually and religiously—for the perpetuation of the Union and the liberties of our happy land—for all the vast and varied interests of the country, which we desire shall be placed on a stable and prosperous foundation—for true men and tried patriots—in fine, for SCOTT, GRAHAM, OUR COUNTRY AND VICTORY! That's what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes valuable beyond comparison, and worth any struggle to secure them? They are, and they shall be secured.—N. O. Bulletin.

Congress, we suppose, terminated its session on 31st inst., according to a resolution previously adopted. We suppose that no act of theirs has been more acceptable to their constituents.

RODNEY IN RUINS.—Last Saturday the town of Rodney, Miss., was almost totally destroyed by fire. All the business houses, with the single exception of Drake & Griffin's, were consumed.

From the Louisville Journal.

GEN. PIERCE'S SUPPORTERS IN THE NORTH.—His RELIANCE FOR SUCCESS.—THE INFLUENCES THAT WILL SURROUND HIM IN ELECTED.—We have been intending for some time to show wherein consists Gen. Pierce's Northern strength, what his hopes rest on in that quarter for success, and what political and personal influences must inevitably surround him in the event of his election to the Presidency.

The whole country knows that the main body of the present Democratic party of New York and Ohio consists of the Van Burens and their followers, who, in 1848, went off into a separate Free soil organization with the deliberate intent of adopting measures for the division of the Union. The members of the separate organization met in convention in '48, nominated Van Buren for the Presidency, and declared their fixed determination to be to rescue the country utterly from "the slave power" as they called it. The Presidential election showed them to be upwards of three hundred thousand strong, and of course emboldened them and appalled the Old Democratic party. Some three years ago, the Old Democracy of New York, finding themselves entirely powerless without the Free soilers, made advances to them for an alliance. Senator Chase testifies, in his late letter, that the advances came from the Old Democracy, and he, as one of the chief leaders and negotiators of the Free soil party, certainly knew what the facts were. A negotiation was entered upon, and it was successful. The Democratic party and the Free soil party held conventions simultaneously at the same place, and, after a good deal of diplomacy, agreed upon a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. The Free soilers, conscious of their superior strength, obtained their own terms, but generously conceded to their allies, the Old Line Democracy, one-half of the offices of the State. Some of the rank and file of the Free soilers inquired what the motive of their leaders was in agreeing to an amalgamation. Jno. Van Buren, who, as his father did not choose to stand prominently forward at that time, acted and was regarded as the chief Free soil manager, made this strong and explicit answer to the question: "I will state (he remarked) fairly, freely, and fully what we expect. We expect to make the Democratic party of this State the great Anti-Slavery party of the State, and through it, to make the Democratic party of the United States the great Anti-Slavery party of the United States. Those who do not contemplate this result will do well to get out of the way; for there is no doubt that, when our principles get fairly before the people, so that they can hear them, and know what they are—and we have made arrangements for that now—that the whole people will go with us. And our Southern friends, having had things at their own will, for the last twenty-five or thirty years, must make up their minds to let us have our own way for a while, we bring fair men, and reasonable in our demands."

Here is the avowal of the object for which the Abolitionists amalgamated with the Old Democracy in compliance with the wishes and request of the latter. They joined the Democratic party to control it for Free soil purposes. Their design was to make the Democratic party of New York and Ohio, through it, to make the Democratic party of the United States the great Abolition party of the United States. And notice, fair notice, was given, that those who did not contemplate this result would do well to get out of the way as soon as possible. At Syracuse soon afterwards, the alliance, coalition amalgamation, or whatever it was, having been completed, and the whole Democratic and Free soil mass being at work in a common cause, this Free soil leader, John Van Buren, gave a further exposition of the views and intentions of himself and his section of the mass:

I have had occasion to say heretofore, that I would not support any man for the Presidency who does not believe slavery to be an unmitigated evil, and who will not use all the power of the constitution and laws to place in his hands for its overthrow. I would give notice now, that the general judgment of the people of this State, that they cannot and will not sever from this position; and, as for me, I shall live and die by it.

This was plain, strong language, and it sank deep into the minds of all whom it concerned. Martin Van Buren, Preston King, Benj. F. Butler, and other prominent leaders of the party, though they did not speak with the boldness of John Van Buren, all took the same ground, declaring, that, although they were willing to act with the Old Democratic party for the sake of success, they would never for a moment lose sight of the great purpose to which they and their followers had fully devoted themselves, the emancipation of the country from what they called the thralldom of the slave power. Their newspaper organs, which were and are among the ablest of all the papers of the North, took the same ground, declaring that they would never, while life lasted, abandon the Free soil principle or relax in their determination to establish it throughout the republic.

The Democratic national convention finally met at Baltimore in June last, nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, and manufactured a platform for the Democracy of the nation. Upon the announcement of what was thus done at Baltimore, there was not a moment's hesitation, not an instant's decision, on the part of the Democratic Free soil leaders and their followers. The Van Burens, Preston King, B. F. Butler, and their rank and file, declared immediately for Pierce and were among the loudest to raise the hurra for him. Not one of the leaders, however, nor one of the newspapers, nor one of the rank and file, has expressed a willingness to adopt the Baltimore platform without at the same time putting such a construction upon it as would render it a bitter mockery to the South. John Van Buren, it is true, has said upon one occasion, that he would take the platform for the present canvass, but he neither said that he would hold himself bound by it after the election nor even told whether, like others of his vast and monstrous faction, he interpreted it as a nullification of what are called Southern rights. The Van Burens, Preston King, B. F. Butler, and his friends, while supporting Pierce, do not and will not hold themselves bound by the doctrines of the Baltimore supporting Pierce, spurns the platform or boldly claims that it annuls the fugi-

tive slave law; and the Hon. Salmon P. Chase freely proclaims to the world in his late long and able manifesto, that, with two or three unfortunate and prominent exceptions, the whole of the Free soilers that support Pierce, the whole of the three hundred thousand and upwards who go for the New Hampshire nominee, are doing so with a determination as strongly avowed as ever of warring against slavery as long as it exists, and against the fugitive slave law as it exists. There is no disguise among the Democratic Free soilers as to their designs and expectations; they feel themselves too strong to stand in need of concealment; they know that they are necessary to the Democracy, and can therefore have their own terms; and they proclaim without hesitation that their warfare against the institution of the South is a war of extermination.

And now the question is how these Free soilers, who have formed a coalition with the Democratic party for the openly avowed purpose of making the whole Democratic party a Free soil party, and of carrying out their long and deeply cherished plans as to slavery by controlling the Democratic Administration in the event of Democratic success, stand with the Old Line Democracy. The question is readily answered—they are in the highest possible favor. They are flattered, eulogized, and caressed, and the most glowing promises of consideration and reward are held out to them for their invaluable services. There is not a Democratic paper in the United States that breathes one whisper against the vast band of traitors that sought four years ago to break down the Constitution and to destroy the Union; but, on the contrary, all the organs laud and bless them. The whole Democratic press (eternal shame upon its head) proclaims that John Van Buren, who so lately sought to destroy the Union; is a better, a sounder, a more reliable patriot than Daniel Webster, who is one of the giant spirits by whom the Union, two years ago, was saved from the awful consequences of the fanaticism and the treason of the Van Burens and their followers.

We repeat that the Van Burens and their Free soilers have now the very best standing with the Old Democracy, the regular Democracy. All the Democratic organs announce that the Free soilers are upon the Democratic platform, and that, being the supporters of Gen. Pierce, they have no longer any distinctive character as Free soilers but are merged in the Democracy and are hereafter to be regarded and spoken of and treated simply as Democrats. The Washington Union, the central organ of the Democracy, and the New Hampshire Patriot, the home organ of Gen. Pierce, have both proclaimed that the Free soil Democracy and the Old Democracy are now the same party, that their identity is complete, that they are one indivisible. The Washington Union, as if determined to leave the Free soilers in no doubt whatever as to the distinguished favor that they will enjoy in the event of the success of the allied party, has unequivocally and directly proclaimed to them that Gen. Pierce, in case he be elected, will have "no enemies among them to punish," but will give them an equal, a full share of the power and patronage of the administration. Yes, the Democratic organs, which more than any other in the U. States, is known to speak authoritatively, has had the audacity to announce before the whole nation, that, if Gen. Pierce be elected, the Abolitionists, who would destroy the Union to get rid of slavery, will furnish a full portion of the agents by whom the affairs of Government will be administered.

And we might have known thus much even if no organ had announced it. It need no givings out of newspaper organs to convince sensible men of the fact that such politicians as the Van Burens, Preston King, B. F. Butler, &c., backed by their mighty army of nearly half a million of Free soilers and holding the destinies of the Democracy in their hands, would never go in a body into a Presidential canvass in support of a Democratic candidate without knowing the terms upon which they are to fight the battle and the proportion of spoils that is to fall to them. As corrupt a bargain as ever was made by political pirates and freebooters now exists between the Free soil leaders and the leaders of the Old Democracy, and, in case they succeed, all the treasures of the ship of State will be partitioned among them as remorselessly as the treasures of a merchant ship are divided among the crews of privateers.

We did not intend to make this article so long, but we ask the honest people of all sections of the country to look dispassionately at the matters we have discussed and then to decide for themselves whether they ought to be willing to see the Free soilers, who so lately attempted the annihilation of the republic attain to such an amount of influence and power as they will inevitably possess if their candidate shall be elected to the Presidency. Talk not to us about their standing upon the Democratic platform. Their own peculiar organs say that they do not stand upon the platform, and, even if they pretended to stand upon it, what would be the worth of the pretences of millions of such traitors as they?

EXTRAVAGANCE OF A LOCOFOCO CONGRESS!—"DEMOCRATIC" GALFERNISM!—The present Locofoco Congress is wasting the money of the people with the utmost prodigality. The Locofoco presses themselves say they have spent, during the last fiscal year, whilst the nation was at peace with all the world, the enormous sum of FIFTY-FIVE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE DOLLARS!! That sum is—\$4,620,206 75 per month!! 1,066,201 555 per week!! 152,314 503 per day!! 6,347 343 per hour!! 105 774 per minute!! 1 764 per second!!!!

Nearly two dollars spent at every ticking of the clock!! We hope the tax payers of the country will remember this enormous expenditure of the public money, and so vote that the next Congress will not have a Locofoco majority of fifty or sixty. Let us have a Whig Congress to reduce the expenses of the Government, and bring them down to the economical standard of the early days of the republic.—Cin. Gazette.

Gen. Jackson and Gen. Scott.

The Democratic papers have attached great importance to the correspondence which passed between these distinguished men in 1817. If the correspondence is published to show that Scott refused to fight a duel then ought the Democrats to support him; for did they not deluge the country in 1844 with pamphlets denouncing Henry Clay as a monster, because he did not refuse to fight duels? The following letters added to the correspondence already published upon this subject, complete the history of the difficulty, and the honorable reconciliation between these two distinguished men. The former, it will be remembered, in answer to a query frankly replied, that he had in a private conversation with some friends expressed the opinion that "Gen. Jackson's paper was, as it respected the future, mutinous in its character and tendency," &c. In rejoinder, Gen. Jackson wrote the lengthy and angry reply which has been recently published so extensively. He complains that Gen. Scott had written him an "insolent" letter, and had acted towards him the part of a "bully"—but it contains no challenge to Gen. Scott. It merely contains an offer to accept a challenge from Gen. Scott, if the latter should see proper to send one. Gen. Scott in answer waived the idea of challenging Gen. Jackson.

If it was necessary for either the hero of New Orleans or the Lundy's Lane, to fight a duel to prove his courage, was there not as strong a reason for the one sending the challenge, as the other. By the terms of his letter, Gen. Jackson admits that he had been the party first insulted. About five years after the correspondence alluded to, Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson were both in Washington, when a reconciliation took place between them, alike honorable to both. There had been a rumor, no doubt groundless, that Gen. Jackson would, on meeting Gen. Scott, offer him some indignity. When, therefore, they had been six days together in Washington, and often in the Capitol, in 1823, the following letter was written:—

"SCOTT TO JACKSON."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1823.
SIR.—One portion of the American community has long attributed to you the most distinguished magnanimity, and the other portion the greatest desperation in your sentiments. Am I to conclude that both are equally in error. I fallude to circumstances which have transpired between us, and which need not here be recapitulated, and to the fact that I have now been six days in your notice. As this is the first time in my life that I have been within a hundred miles of you, and as it is hardly possible that you may be ignorant of my presence, I beg leave to state that I shall not leave the District before the morning of the 14th inst.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"WINFIELD SCOTT."

"The Hon. Gen. A. JACKSON, Sen., &c."

"To this letter Gen. Jackson returned the following answer:

JACKSON TO SCOTT.

DECEMBER 11, 1823.

"SIR.—Your letter of to-day has been received. Whether the tone be correct or in error, as regards my magnanimity, is for the world to decide. I am satisfied of one fact: that when you shall know me better you will not be disposed to harbor the opinion that anything like desperation in resentment attaches to me.

Your letter is ambiguous; but, concluding from occurrences heretofore, that it was written with friendly views: I take the liberty of saying to you, that whenever you shall feel disposed to meet me on friendly terms, that disposition will not be met by any other, than correspondent feeling on my part.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEN. W. SCOTT.

The Olive branch was on both sides accepted. From this time, to the recall of Gen. Scott from the Indian war in 1836, Gen. Scott and Jackson were on terms of high courtesy with each other.

LOU. JOUR.

HOGS AND CORN.—The Brownstown [La.] Democrat, of the 23d, says:

"Stock hogs are selling at \$4 per hundred for light and as high as \$5 for heavy. Corn crops in this vicinity are good and many fields will produce 80 bushels to the acre, but throughout the State there will be a falling off of one-fourth the usual yield. Some fields have been sold for \$14 per acre."

IOWA ELECTION.—The latest news from Iowa is, that Cook, whig, is elected to Congress by 1,000 majority. Iowa is regarded as certain for Scott and Graham.

DIED.

At his residence in Howard county, Mo., on Sunday the 7th ult. Mr. GEORGE BARNARD, aged 57 years.

At the residence of her father, in Manchester, on the 21st ult. ELIZABETH, Daughter of Wade H. and Francis A. Walker, aged five years and twenty-four days.

The Chamber where death visits is at all times a place of the deepest distress and heartfelt sorrow to those from whom is taken an object near and dear by the strongest ties of filial affection.

In this disposition of Divine Providence a devoted father and mother, and the sweet hearts of the little sister, and brother, with friends and relations have been made to feel deeply sorrowful. Only a few days ago the little Elizabeth, who was the joy of her brothers, sisters and cousins, was heard in the innocent sports of childhood glee. But alas! little Lizzy has been eph by death from this world. This lovely child whose flower of life was just appearing in its most beautiful bloom has been removed by the hand of death from this earth, and is now in the arms of the Father in heaven. She was a perfect angel to die, and died inspired with a brighter hope of an eternity of bliss in the spirit land.

J. T. W.

At the residence of his father in this county, on the 23d ult. THOMAS W. son of Palestine B. Ballard, aged 12 years.

At his residence in this County, on Sunday morning last, after a painful illness of Drueps, Mrs. WINNIE MARTIN, relict of the late Wm. Martin.

Mrs. M. leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn her loss. In all the varied relations of life she was kind, affectionate and true, and she was beloved by her entire family. She came to Kentucky in 1755, and, consequently, was one of the first settlers in this country. She was perfectly satisfied to die, and died inspired with a brighter hope of an eternity of bliss in the spirit land.

POETRY.

From the St. Louis News.

SCOTT, THE VALIANT HERO.

At—"Nelly was a Lady,"
Our flag in Mexico was streaming,
Onward, our hero held his way,
There, while the stars and stripes were gleaming,
Scott was the hero of the day,
Cries—Scott, the valiant hero,
In war well tried,
Raise the flag for Scott and Graham,
The nation's choice and pride.

Rally Whigs—confer the honor
Due to the valiant hero,
Bear aloft the unsullied banner,
And for the chieftain raise a voice,
Cries—Scott, the valiant hero.

Scott is the glory of the nation,
The White House glitters in his sight,
Join Whigs—support the nomination,
Stand for the Union and the Right,
Cries—Scott, the valiant hero.

In battle he never was defeated,
Prospects are more than bright,
Success attend him until seated,
Safe in the Presidential chair,
Cries—Scott, the valiant hero.

Shouted in the highest exultation,
Scott's renown through the land shall ring,
While in the annals of the nation,
Live not the names of Pierce and King,
Cries—Scott, the valiant hero.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural Progress of the U. S.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—The statistics of Agriculture, so far as they have been published from the Census Office, disclose many instructive facts. To promote the farming interest, and bring some of the most prominent features of this branch of national industry under the eye of legislators and statesmen, I respectfully solicit a small space in your paper to call attention to the progress made by a nation of farmers.

Maize is the most important crop grown in the United States. It is one of the staples of every State and Territory, not excepting Oregon, whose climate is least friendly to this American cereal. The United States census of 1840 makes the corn crop of the preceding year 531,573 bushels. The census of 1850 shows that the crop of 1849 was 591,556,053. Increase, 21,004,178 bushels. These figures indicate a gain of fifty-seven per cent; while the increase of population was not far from thirty four per cent. Corn being one of the most profitable crops grown anywhere, I have studied its increase and decrease in the several States with much interest, but a due respect for the numerous claims on your columns forbids an extended notice of even the most abundant and remunerative product of our national industry. Allow me, however, to say that New York produced in 1836, 10,075,286 bushels; and in 1849, 17,941,808 bushels.—This, for an old State whose rural population increased but little in the last decade, is a large and creditable gain. It is one of the many good fruits of her excellent agricultural societies, known all over this extended Republic, as well as in Europe.

Pennsylvania has advanced her corn culture considerably, although less than New York. Her crop in 1839 was 14,200,022 bushels; in 1849 it was 19,707,702. Grain 9,467,680 bushels. She will do better in the present decade. Georgia has sustained an agricultural journal for the last nine years, and a flourishing State society, and others some five years. Her corn crop in 1839 was 20,905,122 bushels; in 1849 it was 30,425,540. While Georgia has added her annual harvest of maize 9,523,418 bushels in ten years, South Carolina has increased hers only about 1,549,503.

Ohio has seventy well organized agricultural societies, and an efficient board of Agriculture. Her corn crop in 1839 was 33,668,144 bushels; in 1849, it was 58,922,763. Gain in the ten years 25,254,619 bushels.

These official statistics speak volumes in favor of agricultural societies, and legislative aid for their support. They are composed of practical reading farmers, and I am very happy that men of this stamp are making an earnest effort to organize a national agricultural society. Should they, in its feeble infancy, ask for a little assistance from Congress, it is to be hoped that such small aid as State Legislatures grant to State societies will not be withheld. To say nothing of the large increase in her grain crops, New York, by giving some forty-five societies less than \$8,000 a year, has increased the products of her dairies over fifty per cent. The recent census shows the immense product of over eighty-two million pounds of BUTTER. (\$2,053,828 lbs.) Cheese 49,789,905 pounds.

Unlike the farmers of New York and Ohio, those of Virginia have failed to discover the advantage of united efforts for the promotion of agriculture. In 1839 the crop of Virginia was 34,578,661 bushels—in 1849 it was 35,938,582. Gain in 10 years 960,921 bush.

With a view to correct what I cannot but regard as an erroneous judgment in that noble Commonwealth, I state the fact, that from no other State in the Union has opposition been seen or felt to a national agricultural society. Intelligent business men combine their efforts to advance commercial, manufacturing, banking, railroad and educational interests; and why should not farmers unite their wisdom and labors to promote improvements in tillage and husbandry? The science of combinations is as applicable to agriculture as to any other business pursuit whatever. Isolated cultivators of the earth may increase their knowledge and improve their farming operations very little in the lifetime of a generation, but their progress will be so far exceeded by such as skillfully combine their individual powers, that the former will appear to retrograde; not advance.

UNWEARIED LABORS.—There are often many of these, when the crop is gathered at the approach of winter commonly thrown away as useless. They may be rendered fine for spring use, by transplanting them in a close double row, and then covering them with boards or slabs like the steep roof of a house, with an additional coating of a few inches of earth. They should then be properly ventilated. By next spring a large portion of them will be found well headed and delicately blanched.

The Plow.

TEETH OF HORSES.

The following is copied from a little column published thirty years since in Virginia:

A horse that has arrived at an age fit for service, ought to have forty teeth, twenty-four grinders, twelve fore teeth, and four tusks. Mares, however, have but thirty-six, except when they happen to have tusks, which is by no means common.

It is by the fore teeth and tusks that the age of a horse is to be judged of, and as they are not generally put to service until they are three years of age (and in deed that is one year too soon,) we shall commence our description of the teeth at that age.

At three, therefore, he will have four horse teeth; and eight colt teeth; the horse teeth which are called pinners, have a deep black hole in the middle; while those of the colt are round, solid and white.

A short time before the horse becomes four years old, he loses four middle teeth, two above and two below, which are his last colt's teeth; and at five, they are replaced with horse teeth, hollow as before described, and grooved on the inside. At this age he also gets four tusks, two lower ones generally three or four months before the upper.

Some horses, however, never have any upper tusks, but this is not common.—The appearance of the two lower tusks is the most certain proof that the horse is coming five years old; even if some of his colt's teeth still remain.

When he is nearly six, all his front teeth are full grown, pointed and a little concave on the inside. At six, the grooves on the inside begin to fill up, and soon after disappear; the black holes in the middle of the teeth also begin to fill up, but are still very apparent.

At seven, all the fore teeth except the corner ones, are generally filled up smooth, although a black spot in the center may yet appear.

Between seven and eight, the corner ones are generally filled up smooth. After eight, it is difficult, by some held to be impossible, to judge correctly of the age of a horse; all the striking marks of his mouth have disappeared.

After which period, recourse must be had to the general appearance of the mouth. If the tusks be flat and pointed, and have two small grooves on the inside which you can readily feel with your finger, be assured he is not yet old, probably not ten, but if you find only one groove within the tusk, you may conclude he is approaching twelve.

After twelve, grooves generally disappear, and tusks become as blunt and as round within as without. The length of the teeth is by no means a certain criterion to judge of the age, though long teeth, projecting forward, certainly indicate an advanced age, as the teeth of young horses are not so long and generally meet almost perpendicularly.

The lips of a young horse are very firm, and elastic, while those of an old one are soft, flabby, and the tongue of an old horse is large, and the cavity of the mouth is scarcely capable of containing it.

The hoofs in the center of the hoof sometimes continue to an advanced age, but when the tusks become round and blunt, the fore teeth long and projecting forward, the tongue large and flabby, the horse is most certainly old, say from twelve to fifteen, or upwards, notwithstanding any apparent marks, to the contrary.

Having noticed the marks which serve to indicate as to the age of a horse, it is believed that a person of the most common capacity may, by paying attention to the foregoing directions, ascertain the age of a horse with a considerable degree of certainty, at least until he is too far advanced to be of much value.

How TO MAKE BACON PLUMP.—A writer in the Southern Cultivator says: "In the first place, every planter should raise a sufficient quantity of corn, and never be under the necessity of buying; then, if possible, inclose enough land to keep his hogs in, and not permit them to run at large to become wild, or be killed up by his neighbors' negroes. In the next place, make a boiler as follows: Get two planks, each ten feet long, two and a half feet wide, and two inches thick, then make the bottom and ends of sheet iron, by nailing it on the planks; set this boiler over two rows of bricks, about one foot high from the ground, with a chimney for a flue. This boiler can be heated with a very small quantity of wood. Into this boiler put your corn, cotton seed, pumpkins, peas, cabbage leaves, turnips, potatoes, kitchen sloop, and every thing that a hog will eat, and boil them together every day, occasionally throwing in a little salt and ashes, and have several troughs close by the boiler and feed your hogs every night with this food; and my word for it we shall soon be able to export, instead of importing, of bacon and pork."

"The same quantity of food given to hogs, cooked as above, will raise and keep fat three times as many as when given to them in the ordinary way."

WEEDS.—To cleanse a foul and weedy garden, after having trenched or turned under the surface with its vegetation, let it be frequently cropped—digging and stirring the soil to various depths, to bring the latent seeds near enough to the surface to vegetate, and when they have done so, apply the hoe in their infancy, from time to time, freely and vigorously. Let all crops be grown in rows or drills, for the sake of facilitating the operations; and if crops be possibly prevented, never allow weeds to go to seed. Such a system, perseveringly followed, will, in a few years, rid us of those pests and robbers of the farm and the garden.

The Whigs of Cincinnati and Hamilton county met in Convention on Thursday last, and nominated two candidates for congress, Mr. W. B. Cassidy, for the first, and Mr. J. Scott Harrison (son of Gen. Harrison) for the second district. The Cincinnati Commercial, a neutral paper speaks of "revolving democrats," as having constituted a part of the assemblage, and the same paper says: "We noticed, among the delegates, two or three old stand-bys of the Democracy, men who had now revolted from the avowed purpose of 'purification,' on account of the secret organization recently exposed. Their appearances indicated a hard struggle the coming fall."

FEW MORE LEFT OF THE SAME SORT!!!

ELIAS KIRTZ.

TAKE this method to inform insold customers and all new ones who may favor him with a call, that he has on hand a beautiful assortment of Furniture, consisting in part as follows: Centre tables, sofa tables, work tables, bookcases, &c. I do not deem it necessary to mention over my large stock, as I have every thing in the Cabinet line that is needed in this section of the country.

Hair, Moss, Cotton, Shuck and Spring Mattresses, made in the best style and constantly on hand.

Let all who need articles in my line come right along as bargains are to be had, indeed I will sell on more reasonable terms than can be had elsewhere in this section of the country.

Let it be distinctly understood that I manufacture all the Furniture sold at my shop, and can warrant it to be made of the best materials, and in the most favorable style.

All kinds of good Lumber used in the Cabinet line wanted, for which I will trade Furniture and give the highest market price.

N. B. COPIES of the above notice on the shortest notice, at the usual price, and delivered at any part of the County free of charge, May 28, —20—11.

SADDLERY!!

THE subscriber has on hand full and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SADDLES, made of the best materials and by good workmen.

Those wanting any article in his line, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he is situated that he can and will put them in articles and price. Stoppage above Farley & Taylor's Grocery Store, Main Street.

W. B. COOPER, Saddler, Bridle, Martingale, Carriage and Buggy Harness, and everything else usually kept in his line.

P. S.—He will take and deliver, for anything in his line, P. S. Lumber, Wool and Bacon, for anything in his line, April 20—16—11.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE.

SAMUEL WHERRITT. I am in the receipt of a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewelry & Silver Ware. In which may be found something beautiful to ornament ladies and gentlemen. He has every article in his line, and he offers them at moderate prices for cash.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in good style, upon short notice. April 23—15—11. S. W.

LINCOLN COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing from the State, I offer my FARM for sale, containing about 575 Acres!

100 of which is rich land, the remaining 175 acres timbered land. This Farm is situated in Lincoln County, on the road leading from Cambridge Springs to Mt. Vernon, and is two miles west of the town of Hustonville. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, with good fencing, there being upwards of 7000 pounds of new corn raised on the place, and a large number of first rate Stables and Outbuildings, all new. Said Farm is finely timbered. The contemplated Southern Railroad, from Denzville to Mt. Vernon, Tenn., is confidently believed to pass through the farm, and to be completed within a few years.

Persons wishing to purchase a good Farm, would do well to call and examine. Terms cash, or possession given at any time for part cash, and the balance in notes, payable in 12 months, at 5 per cent interest.

Hustonville, July 16—27—11. J. M. WHITE, Richmond Messenger insert if, and forward account to this office.—Danville Tribune.

SELLING OFF!

FOR WANT OF ROOM. JAMES MARCH, not being able to procure a room of sufficient size for his present stock of CARPETINGS, PIANOS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, has resolved to offer great inducements to purchasers in that line to come and clear out his present stock which is all fresh and new and of the latest fashions. I have on hand and for sale, 1000 yards of Carpeting, of all the latest patterns, of Boston, Meyer, of Philadelphia; Dunham & Nunn's and Fisher's, of New York; also, one Piano-forte with Coleman's Zolian Action, 100 pieces of Carpets, embracing all the qualities in general use from the finest Velvet Tapestry to the common Cotton and Hemp. Also a large stock of Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs and all the articles usually kept in a furniture store, and all at very low prices for cash.

Persons desiring to purchase, will do well to call and examine. Terms cash, or possession given at any time for part cash, and the balance in notes, payable in 12 months, at 5 per cent interest.

Hustonville, July 16—27—11. JAS. MARCH, Lexington, July 16—27—11.

DR. NEWMAN

WOULD invite public attention to his very large assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., Just received direct from Philadelphia. He takes great pains to please all who may favor him with their patronage, and will endeavor to furnish the very best articles, and where there is dissatisfaction, he will in all cases take them back, or refund the money for the same. As heretofore Dr. N. will take pleasure in accompanying professional advice when desired, with the sale of Medicine free of charge. He has also a very superior article of WHISKY, of that celebrated brand (Avery & Ogden, Pittsburgh), which is perfectly fresh and will be sold at the lowest figures.

Domestic industry has also been provided for, so that the ladies who desire to dye their Carpets, &c., &c., can obtain for this purpose the very best material, which will always be warranted.

A genuine article of Bull Sarsaparilla, always on hand. S. T. N. July 9—26—11.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

W. F. & J. M. WHITE, are prepared to furnish their friends and the public generally with all accommodations usually to be found in Livery and Sale Stables in Kentucky. Horses will be kept at Livery by the day, week, month or year, in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Horses taken and broken to single and double Harness. July 2—28—11.

TEACHER WANTED.

A Cool Spring district in Madison County, Kentucky. A male teacher of good qualifications can find a good situation if application be made soon. None need apply unless they are recommended.

GREEN MILLION, D. M. HARRIS, JAMES B. TURNER, Trustees. August 13—31—11.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to W. McClellan by note or account, will please call and settle, as they have determined to close up their business. Jan. 16—1—11.

Just Received a New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY BELL.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now in store his NEW SUPPLIES, comprising a large and beautiful collection of Foreign and American DRY GOODS.

Which will be found to embrace all the New and Choice things of the season, together with a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, 5000 Cases Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, &c. &c.

All of which have been brought upon the most favorable terms from the hands of Manufacturers and Importers in the Eastern Markets, and to which he invites the early attention of buyers generally.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—He would say that never before has he had so entirely in his power to offer them so many inducements in his Wholesale Department, where will be found a large and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, brought by the packaged goods first hands, and with special reference to the wants of Wholesale Dealers, and will be offered to that class of buyers at prices that shall favorably compare with any other Western market.

LEXINGTON, April 9—13—11. HENRY BELL.

M'KEE HOUSE, LANCASTER, CARRIAGE COUNTY, KY.

BENJ. F. POTTER.

TAKE this method of returning his sincere thanks to his old patrons for the kindness heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to inform the traveling public that his House is now in proper trim for their reception. A number of years experience in his profession warrants him in saying that he can provide satisfactorily for all that see fit to stop with him. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best of the season's produce, and his Stable will be provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful and attentive hostler. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. Terms, 25 cents per day, including breakfast and stable service, and his whole aim will be to give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

LEXINGTON, April 21—11.

PENSION AGENCY.

THOMAS GODDIN. WILL give prompt attention to obtaining Pensions and Bounty Land. He is prepared with all the forms and acts of Congress relative to pensions to Revolutionary Soldiers, Soldiers of the War of 1812, and Invalid Pensioners. Claims entitling him to be provided with a pension.

C. C. Tucker, Esq., Washington, D. C., with whom he is associated in obtaining Pensions and Bounty Land, will give diligent attention to presenting claims before the Department of War, and Mr. T. is conversant with the capacity and experience, and an energetic attorney.

Persons entitled either to Pensions or Bounty Land will do well to call upon him at the office of Dr. W. B. Lusk, 2 doors below the Bank, May 28, —20—11.

1ST MAY.

What now in receipt of the largest and most desirable stock of

Mattings, Wall Papers, Oil Cloths, CURTAIN MATERIALS, HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.

Ever imported to Lexington, embracing English and American Velvet and Brussels Tapestries, Thru' Plugs, Superfine and Fine Linen, Plaid and Twilled American Carpets, New and Elegant French and American

PAPER RANGINGS, Fire Screens, &c., from the richest Gilt and Velvet, to the commonest description. We invite special attention to this part of our stock.

OIL CLOTHS. Of nearly all kinds; FANCY GOODS, among which are many of the most beautiful articles of House Furnishing Goods.

Embracing a great variety of articles suitable for Housekeepers, and a great many other things too numerous to mention in an advertisement. We invite all those visiting Lexington in quest of goods, to examine our stock, which we offer very cheap for Cash.

THOMPSON & VANDANSELM, No. 6, Higgins Block, Main St., Lexington, Ky. May 14—18—11.

S. S. CUTLER & CO., LATE WALTON & CUTLER.

NO. 2, MELODENE BUILDING, MAIN ST., (Same as occupied by D. S. Goodloe.) LEXINGTON, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the residents of Richmond and vicinity, to their Spring stock of FINE DIAMOND GOODS, GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Now receiving and opening. The quality of all their goods is warranted first class, and the prices taken for cash, or on terms, very reasonable.

Their arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York, are such that they are constantly receiving all the newest styles of jewelry, and all the goods usually kept in a jewelry store, and all at very low prices for cash.

The Stock in store at present will compare with any this side of New York in quality, richness, and style. An invitation is extended to all who may visit the city, to examine their goods. W. T. CUTLER and JEWELLERS, No. 2, Melodene Building, Lexington, Ky. S. S. C. & Co. May 14—18—11.

PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of leaving the State I offer for sale to those in quest of a good home and one of the finest Farms in the State, the property is easy of access from all points, lies six miles from Danville, near the Turnpike leading from that place to Hustonville, and in the immediate vicinity of the contesting railroad from Danville to McMinnville. It contains about

Six Hundred Acres of Land, One Hundred and Fifty of which are in cultivation, the balance finely set in blue-grass.—This Farm is finely watered, and in point of improvement, and all the buildings of every description, comfortable and commodious.

The Terms will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Lexington, Ky. July 16—27—11. RYAN SHELBY, Richmond Messenger insert if, and charge Lexington, Ky. E. S.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

I WILL sell at the court house door in the town of Richmond, on the 20th day of September, a certain tract of land, containing 100 acres, more or less, formerly owned by John A. Duncanson, Jas. Shearer, Jas. Butler & Lewis Francis.

Terms of sale will be on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. Bond with good security to have the force and effect of a Kelpieva bond. WILLIAM HARRIS, Commissioner. August 6—30—11.

CAMPBELL ON BAPTISM.

Not received a large supply, and sold at 10 cents per copy. Also Hyman Books. Lexington, Ky. JOHN MILLER.

BURNETT'S PATENT WATER COOLER.

This article is the result of the application of scientific principles to the purpose intended, viz: To keep water as cool as possible, as long as possible, with the least possible quantity of ice.

The proprietor has long devoted his attention to this particular branch of domestic economy, and passing from one improvement to another, has at length arrived at such perfection as it is possible to reach. A proof of this is found in the very general use of these Coolers in all parts of the country. A better proof of the same fact is, that since their introduction, various imitations of the genuine article have been attempted—all falling short of the object, it is true, yet all proving clearly which way the tide of popular opinion is setting.

A simple statement of facts, in regard to these Coolers, will satisfy everyone of their superiority. First, they are the only article of the kind ever patented. They are furnished with two distinct non-conducting chambers, by means of which, with two pounds of ice to the gallon, water kept at a temperature of 40° below zero, or only 20° above the freezing point, all day. Thus, at a cost of some five cents per day, a family of ordinary size can be constantly supplied with water cool as ice itself, largest number in the market.

Being manufactured in the most workmanlike style, and handsomely finished in every respect, they make a very beautiful ornament for the Dining Room, Hotel or Steam Boat.

An important improvement has lately been added to the Cooler, viz: A small Pan capable of holding from six to eight pounds of butter, inserted directly under the cover. This quantity of butter can be kept perfectly hard all day, without additional ice—a very important addition to the economy and comfort of families.

If desired, the Cooler can also be furnished at a small expense with a Filtering Apparatus, made for sale.

BURNETT'S House Furnishing Establishment, 404 North Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O. Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Tea-Trays, Britannia, Japanware, Bronzed and Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Bathing Appliances, Refrigerators, &c. &c. CINCINNATI, April 23—15—11.

TAILORING.

G. W. PICKLES thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all garments entrusted to him in the most experienced workmen, and receive the Parisian and New York Fashion regularly.

Particular care will be taken with garments entrusted to him to cut.

I still continue at the old stand, next door to D. S. Goodloe's Hardware, G. W. P. March 26, 1852—11—11.

BOOK BINDING.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. A. L. W. Elder, a superior Book Binder and Worker, I am now prepared to execute all work in that line with neatness and dispatch.

D. S. GOODLOE, LEXINGTON, April 2—12—11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

BROWN'S JAMAICA GINGER, is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia and for Disturbance, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is recommended by our physicians for infants and adults. Now that cholera is in one part of our country, every family should have a supply on hand. Call on S. K. TURNER, Agent for Madison county.

July 2—25—11.

150 Hides, Prime N. O. Sugar for sale low to the trade, by

WILGUS & BRUCE, Lexington, Mar. 25, '92—11—11.

COFFEES.

120 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, 25 do Old Government Java Coffee, 25 do Old Laguayra Coffee, by Mar. 25, '92 WILGUS & BRUCE.

Syrup and Molasses. 75 Bbls. Molasses, 25 do Sugar House Molasses, 25 do Golden Syrup, 10 Bbls. Golden Syrup, 20 ten Gal. Kegs do for sale by WILGUS & BRUCE.

75 Packages of G. P. Tea, various qualities, for sale by WILGUS & BRUCE. Mar. 25.

BRANDIES AND WINES.

A large lot of Brandies and Wines, various qualities for sale by WILGUS & BRUCE. Mar. 25.

Sundries.

75 Whole & 1 Boxes M. R. & Lager Raisins, 50 Gross Playing Cards, 5 Cases Charles Partridge's Matches, 1 Case Fresh Madder, 2 Cases S. P. Indigo, 25 Cases Sap. Corb. Soda, 10 Bags Pepper, 50 do Allspice, 50 Boxes Missouri Tobacco, 25 do Virginia do, 25 do Window Glass, 100 do 8 by 10 & 10 by 12.

We have also, and other articles usually kept in our line, and are constantly receiving additions to our stock, and think we can offer as many inducements to the country Merchants as any store in our city.

Mar. 25. WILGUS & BRUCE.

WOOL WANTED.

THE undersigned, manufacturers near Lexington, Madison county, Ky., wish to purchase a large quantity of

CLEAN WOOL.

For which they will pay the highest market price in cash or notes and Livery.

The wool manufacturers on the following terms, for customers, viz: they will furnish the Warp, Card, Spin and Weave 4 leaf Linsley on 600 cotton, for 20 cents per yard. They will furnish 1000 lbs. of Blue Warp for 26 cents per yard. Wool colored before sent to the factory to be filled on Blue Warp, 23 cents per yard. Linsley 163 cents per yard; Linsley colored at the factory 22 cents. Farmers will find it greatly to their interest to have their goods manufactured.

Wool will be received at W. J. Walker's Store in Richmond, at S. P. Watters' Store in Kentucky, and at the factory, and goods returned to the same places.

BUTLER, COVINGTON & HENSLY, Lexington, April 22—15—11.

D. S. GOODLOE,

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I have on hand about half a million of Shingles, split and sawed,